collection from Inagua (*Nash* and *Taylor 1461*). The pedicels of these plants are too large and too flat to be those of *L. virginicum,* the fruits are more nearly elliptic, and the lack of petals and the incumbent cotyledons are unlike *L. virginicum.* The plants are most suggestive of *L. pinnatisectum,* but differ in pubescence (hairs finer and more abundant), fruit shape, and lack of pubescence on the silicles. The glands are apparently shorter than in that species, also.

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A NEW SPECIES OF LINUM FROM THE COAST RANGES OF CALIFORNIA

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In the preparation of a monograph of the section *Hesperolinon* Gray, genus *Linum* Tourn. ex Linn., one new species has been described; it is published separately herein.

Linum bicarpellatum sp. nov. Herba annua, 8–20 cm. alta; inflorescentia paniculata cymulis plerumque dichasialibus ramis secundariis oppositis; sepalis binis exterioribus saepe porrectis, iis ternis interioribus minoribus vix porrectis; petalis 3–4 mm. longis, luteis, appendiculis lateralibus crassis, eo medio oblongo pubescente; tubo stamineo 10-dentato, filamentis 3 mm. longis, antheris 1.5 mm. longis; ovario 2-carpellato; stylis binis 3 mm. longis.

Stem 8–20 (mostly 15) cm. tall, puberulous near the forks of the branches; leaves linear, narrowed at base, strongly channelled, 15–20 mm. long, 1–1.5 mm. wide, stipular glands present except at bases of bracts; branches of inflorescence spreading, secondary branches predominately opposite, forming a dichasium, flowers scattered, the ultimate branchlets bearing loose clusters of 2–3 flowers on pedicels 0.5–2 mm. long, fruiting pedicels 1–2 mm. long near tips of branches, 4–5 (or up to 12) mm. long in lower axils; sepals 2–3 mm. long, 0.5–1 mm. wide, acute, the two outer sepals often spreading in both bud and flower, the three inner sepals smaller and connivent in bud, only slightly spreading at anthesis; petals 3–4 mm. long, 2–3 mm. wide, bright yellow often tinged with red on back, horizontally spreading at anthesis, lateral appendages thickish, ventrally glandular-papillate or with a few scattered hairs, united to central oblong appendage, this hairy ventrally; stamen cup 10-toothed, filaments 3 mm. long, anthers 1.5 mm. long, yellow, pollen grains yellow; ovary 2-carpellary (infrequently 3), ovules 4 (infrequently 6); styles 2 (infrequently 3), 3 mm. long; capsule equal or slightly shorter than sepals, false septa one-third complete.

Range. Chaparral and openly wooded areas, Lake and Napa counties of the inner north coast ranges, California.

Specimens examined. Lake County: three miles east of Middletown, May 27, 1937, *H. K. Sharsmith 3949* (type, Herb. Univ. Calif. no. 694109, duplicates distributed to various herbaria); eight miles southeast of Middletown, *Keck 2464* (Herb. Univ. Calif.); four miles east of Middletown, *Mason 5689* (Herb. Univ. Calif.). Napa County: Butts Canyon near Aetna Springs, 1911, *Brandegee* (Herb. Univ. Calif.).

This hitherto unrecognized species is easily mistaken for *Linum Clevelandii* because of the bright yellow petals and the similarity in habit and habitat. Undoubtedly the two species are closely related, but they are readily distinguished on the basis of carpel number. *Linum bicarpellatum* is the only bicarpellary species in the otherwise tricarpellary section *Hesperolinon*. Infrequently a tricarpellary flower will be found in *L. bicarpellatum*, and as infrequently the reverse is true in *L. Clevelandii*, but these instances are rare.

Other features distinguishing *Linum bicarpellatum* from *L. Clevelandii* are as follows: in *L. bicarpellatum* the secondary branches of the inflorescence are mostly opposite, forming a dichasium, while in *L. Clevelandii* the inflorescence branches are mostly alternate, forming a monochasium. The sepals, because of a difference in position, appear more obviously subequal in *L. bicarpellatum*, the three inner being connivent, the two outer spreading. Petals, filaments, and styles average one to two millimeters longer in *L. bicarpellatum* than in *L. Clevelandii*. Finally, the stamen cup at the base of the filaments is 10-toothed in *L. bicarpellatum*, 5-toothed in *L. Clevelandii*.

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NOTES AND NEWS

We welcome the receipt of Volume one, number one, of "Wrightia," a new journal of botany emanating from the Institute of Technology and Plant Industry, Southern Methodist University, under the editorship of Dr. C. L. Lundell. Judging from the contents its interests are wide and it gives promise of a vigorous and valuable future.

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